

are visible. In nature they would have been laid on separate buds. As may be seen from the picture, the petioles of the old leaves parallel the stem for a little distance before the blade curves outward. Near the tip of the branch, where the internodes are short, the petioles surround and protect the base of the apical bud, and it is into this protected zone that the female usually thrusts her ovipositor when laying an egg.

The Egg.—Echinoid, flattened on top and bottom, micropyle strongly depressed. Ornamentation a reticulation of extremely high raised lines, broad and losing character by anastomosis at intersections. Interspaces small, deeply sunken, appearing like nearly circular pits. The ornamentation resembles that of the egg of *Chrysophanus thoe* or *Epidemia epixanthe* more than those of more nearly related species which I have seen (except that of *Incisalia Mossi*, from which it is practically indistinguishable), and may be identified at once by the absence of bosses and the "pin-hole" interspaces. Fig. 8 micropylar aspect, fig. 9 equatorial aspect. Both $\times 35$.

(To be continued.)

A NEW SPECIES OF SYNTOMASPIS (CHALCIDOIDEA).

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Syntomaspis thalassinus, n. sp. (Figs. 2, 3 and 4).—Female.—Length, excluding the ovipositor, 2.6 mm.; abdomen, 1.2 mm.; ovipositor, 1 mm.

Head transverse, abruptly convergent behind the eyes, seen from in

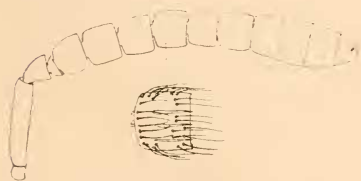


FIG. 2.—Antenna of male.



FIG. 3.—Antenna of female.



FIG. 4.—Stigmal region of wing.

front rounded triangular, greenish-bronze, sculpture of head a fine and delicate ridging, which gives a very fine reticulation; face with a few larger

punctures, margin of clypeus smooth, convex. Mandibles tridentate, lower tooth rounded.

Thoracic dorsum finely reticulate, bluish-green, metallic, parapsidal furrows impressed, the median portion of the mesonotum extending further back than the lateral piece, and broadly rounded behind, scutellum rounded in front, widely separating the axillæ, margined and evenly rounded behind, the transverse stria distinct; axillæ prominent, acute mesally and rounded in front. Thoracic pleura delicately sculptured except metepisternum and the sclerites behind it. Propodium short, transverse, nearly smooth, very finely rugulose longitudinally. Spiracles oblique, elliptical.

Scape and pedicel of antennæ metallic, scape finely shingled, funicle dark brown, clothed with short but stout hairs, scape rather short, slender, pedicel obconic, about as long as first joint of funicle, succeeding joints subequal, gradually wider, club obtusely rounded, white longitudinal ridges on funicle joints, with their bases in one row, and all extend to tip of segment.

Legs metallic-green; knees, tip of tibiæ and tarsi dull, whitish-yellow, last tarsal joint somewhat dusky; posterior coxæ irregularly reticulate. Wings hyaline, stigmal vein shorter than diameter of club, the four sensoria arranged in a curved line, concave behind.

Abdomen seen from above conic-oval, bluish-green, metallic, second dorsal segment smooth, posterior segments with a hexagonal pavement-like sculpture, posterior margin biconvex, very deeply incised at middle, segment 5 longer than 3 and 4 together, posterior margin of 3 deeply incised, 4 and 5 less deeply, 6 truncate behind. Cerci bearing several long, stiff hairs. Ovipositor dark brown, tip lighter.

Male.—Length, 1.2 mm.; abdomen, .8 mm. Resembles the female very closely in colour. The antennæ are somewhat stouter. Posterior margin of abdominal segments not so deeply incised as in female.

Described from numerous specimens reared from timothy grass and orchard grass. Parasitic on an *Isosoma* and another Chalcid as yet undetermined.

Ithaca, Amsterdam, Lake Keuka, Oneonta, Kingston, Cranberry Creek, Remsen, Elmira, Lowville, Bluff Point, Cortland, and Victor, N. Y. Types in Cornell University collection.